

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Data as reported by the CCSA mid-day press briefing


22 April 2021

WHO Thailand Situation Report


48,113
(+1,470)
Confirmed


117
(+7)
Deaths


18,148
Hospitalized


29,848
(+477)
Recovered

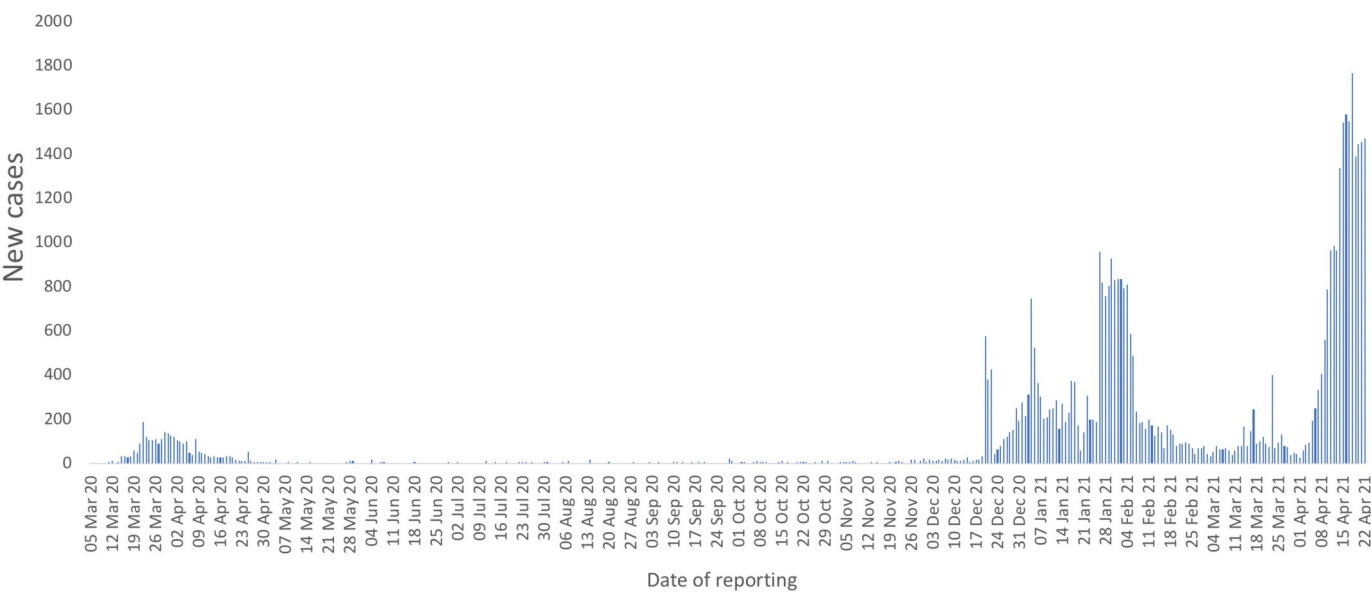


**THAILAND
SITUATION
UPDATE**
No. 174

SPOTLIGHT

- Today, 1,470 new cases of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 were announced by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand bringing the total number of cases to date to 48,113. Seven new deaths were reported today.
- Of the cases reported in Thailand to date, 62% (29,848) have recovered, 0.2% (117) have died, and 37.8% (18,148) are receiving treatment or are in isolation (14,555 are in conventional hospitals and 3,593 in field hospitals).
- The 1,470 laboratory-confirmed cases reported today include
 - ◇ 1,370 cases detected through the routine surveillance system: (testing of people presenting at a healthcare facility for a variety of reasons, including presence of COVID-19 symptoms, contact with a case, concern about a possible exposure).
 - ◇ 100 cases identified through active case finding: (testing of people in the community at the initiative of public health authorities).
 - ◇ No cases detected in quarantine after arriving in Thailand from another country.
- Between 1 April 2021 and 22 April 2021, 19,250 confirmed cases have been reported, of which 14,249 were detected through the routine surveillance system, 4,852 through active case finding, and 149 are individuals who entered Thailand from other countries. In this time period, 23 cases have died.
- The 45 provinces reporting more than 50 cumulative cases in the latest wave (1-22 April, 2021) are Uttaradit (51), Roi Et (53), Prachinburi (73), Phattalung (59), Nakhon Panom (61), Kanchanaburi (62), Phayao (63), Mahasarakham (67), Buriram (67), Chantaburi (73), Prachinburi (74), Saraburi (75), Lopburi (75), Si Saket (84), Nakhon Si Thammarat (100), Ratchaburi (141), Supanburi (145), Ubon Ratchathani (151), Lampang (154), Nakhon Sawan (166), Chachoengsao (173), Khon Kaen (176), Phitsanuloke (191), Lamphun (201), Chiang Rai (211), Ayutthaya (217), Sa Kaew (220), Udon Thani (221), Phuket (251), Phetchaburi (253), Surat Thani (272), Nakhon Ratchasima (273), Nakhon Pathom (291), Rayong (308), Songkhla (348), Pathum Thani (369), Narathiwat (441), Samut Sakhon (496), Samut Prakan (826), Prachuab Khirikhan (897), Nonthaburi (911), Chonburi (1,540), Chiang Mai (2,597), and Bangkok (4,775).

New COVID-19 cases in Thailand, by date of reporting



Source: MoPH, 22 Apr 2021

UPDATE FROM THE CCSA

The current situation

◇ Nakhon Ratchasima has reported a total of 7 clusters, including spread to Chaiyaphum. The index case had visited Chinatown in Bangkok and attended a birthday party in Pak Chong district. He also went to an entertainment venue and a restaurant there. Most of the transmission in these clusters occurred during social gatherings.

Messages to the General Public from the Ministry of Public Health

◇ In a meeting of the Public Health EOC the recently reported transient stroke-like events following vaccination were discussed with the committee for 'Adverse Events Following Immunisation' (AEFI). The Department of Disease Control and the AEFI Committee will conduct a thorough review of these incidents. The benefits of vaccination outweigh the risks, and MOPH will move forward with the vaccination programme.

◇ The Department of Health has created a tool called "ThaiStopCovid" for businesses to conduct a self-assessment of risks. This tool can help the public have more confidence in venues/ businesses.

Hospital beds

◇ Healthcare workers are working hard to ensure patient safety, but cooperation on the patients' part is required.—including the need to strictly follow guidance for infection control.

EXPLAINER:

A lab test shows I have COVID-19, but I'm not unwell. Why am I expected to be admitted to a healthcare facility...?

If you fall ill, it's probably most important to you to get better as soon as possible. Most individuals have only ever been admitted to a hospital because they need treatment that can only be provided in that setting, or if they are too unwell to take care of themselves at home.

However, infectious diseases are different from other types of illness. For diseases like COVID that are spread easily from person to person, it's always important to remember that your illness can have direct consequences for your friends, your family, and the communities where you live and work. COVID-19 is spread from person to person through continuous chains of transmission; you became infected because of infection in the person before you, and you can pass it on to someone else. So for highly infectious diseases like COVID-19, it's vitally important that until you recover, and stop shedding (or spreading) the virus, the **best** place for you to be, is in the **safest** place available – where the environment and people who care for you are equipped to prevent your infection from spreading to others. If we could somehow isolate every person with COVID-19 and interrupt all chains of COVID-19 transmission, we would stop COVID-19 in its tracks.

The Royal Thai Government's aim is to do just this. Their goal is to control the epidemic by isolating everyone who tests positive in a facility (hospital, hospitel or ASQ), and preventing onward transmission of the virus. From a public health perspective, this is a highly effective strategy - that is aligned with WHO recommendations. The more successfully this strategy is applied, the greater the chances of quickly controlling the current outbreak in Thailand.

If you already got your COVID-19 vaccine, are you wondering when the immunity kicks in and how long it lasts? Can you still catch COVID-19 and can you infect others? How long do you need to take precautions after vaccination? WHO's Dr. Kate O'Brien gives us the answers in Science in 5.



WHAT WHO IS DOING TO SUPPORT THAILAND

WHO Thailand supports the Royal Thai Government through the Ministry of Public Health, sharing information on developments, guidelines and scientific updates. WHO also supports the wider UN response, including working with key partners to support migrant populations in Thailand. WHO also provides information and advice to staff of the UN system in Thailand.



USEFUL

The Thailand COVID19 situation report is available in Thai and English, please [visit](#)
For regular updates on WHO's response in Thailand, please [visit](#)

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